

the Secretary of the Senate to distribute such materials, and to use whichever means of dissemination, including printing as Senate documents, printing in the Congressional Record, photo- and video-duplication, and electronic dissemination, he determines to be appropriate to accomplish any distribution of the videotaped or transcribed deposition records that he is directed to make pursuant to this section.

SEC. 207. The depositions authorized by this resolution shall be deemed to be proceedings before the Senate for purposes of Rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, Senate Resolution 259, One Hundredth Congress, First Session, sections 191, 192, 194, 288b, 288d, 288f of title 2, United States Code, sections 6002, 6005 of title 18, United States Code, and section 1365 of title 28, United States Code. The Secretary shall arrange for stenographic assistance, including videotaping, to record the depositions as provided in section 205. Such expenses as may be necessary shall be paid from the Appropriation Account—Miscellaneous Items in the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the Secretary.

SEC. 208. The Majority and Minority Leaders, acting jointly, may make other provisions for the orderly and fair conduct of these depositions as they seem appropriate.

SEC. 209. The Secretary shall notify the Managers on the part of the House, and counsel for the President, of this resolution.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

RELATIVE TO THE PROCEDURES CONCERNING THE ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT AGAINST WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON

DASCHLE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Mr. DASCHLE proposed an amendment to the resolution (S. Res. 30) relative to the procedures concerning the articles of impeachment against William Jefferson Clinton; as follows:

In the resolution strike all after the word "that" in the first line and insert the following:

"the deposition time for all witnesses to be deposed be limited to no later than close of business Wednesday, February 3 and that all Senators have an opportunity to review all deposition material, which shall be made available at the earliest possible time.

"When the Senate reconvenes the trial at 10 a.m. on Saturday, February 6 it shall be in order to resolve any objections that may not yet be resolved regarding the dispositions; after these deposition objections have been disposed of, it shall be in order for the House managers and/or the White House counsel to make a motion, or motions to admit the depositions or portions thereof into evidence, such motions shall be limited to transcribed deposition material only;

"On Monday, February 8 there shall be 4 hours equally divided for closing arguments; with the White House using the first 2 hours and the House Republican managers using the final 2 hours; that

"Upon the completion of the closing arguments the Senate shall begin final deliberation on the articles; a timely filed motion to suspend the rules and open these deliberations shall be in order; upon the completion of these deliberations the Senate shall, with-

out any intervening action, amendment, motion or debate, vote on the articles of impeachment.

"Provided further; That the votes on the articles shall occur no later than 12 noon Friday, February 12."

DASCHLE AMENDMENT NO. 2

Mr. DASCHLE proposed an amendment to the resolution, S. Res. 30, supra; as follows:

In the resolution strike all after the word "that" in the first line and insert the following:

"the Senate now proceed to closing arguments; that there be 2 hours for the White House counsel followed by 2 hours for the House managers, and that at the conclusion of this time the Senate proceed to vote, on each of the articles, without intervening action, motion or debate, except for deliberations, if so decided by the Senate."

DASCHLE AMENDMENT NO. 3

Mr. DASCHLE proposed an amendment to the resolution, S. Res. 30, supra; as follows:

On page 3, strike the words "any pending motions and amendments thereto and then on" and insert the following at the end of page 3 "., strike the period and insert if all motions are disposed of and final deliberations are completed."

DEDICATION OF MONUMENT TO VETERANS OF THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE

• Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, on January 29, the World War II Historical Preservation Federation will dedicate a monument to Veterans of the Battle of the Bulge. This monument will honor 600,000 Americans who, in World War II, fought three German armies in the Ardennes Forest of Belgium and Luxembourg and won the largest land battle ever fought by the U.S. Army.

Veterans of the Battle of the Bulge is an educational veterans organization made up of veterans who fought in the battle as well as their families and history buffs. The organization was founded to perpetuate the memory of the sacrifices involved during the battle, to preserve historical data and sites relating to the battle, to foster international peace and good will and to promote friendship among the battle's survivors and descendants.

Mr. President, I ask my colleagues to join with me in saluting the veterans who fought through the fog, snow, rain and ice in the bitter cold winter of 1944-1945, in what Sir Winston Churchill deemed an "ever-famous American victory."

REGAINING FARMER POWER WITH HELP FROM ALAN GUEBERT

• Mr. KERREY. Mr. President, while the nation's eyes are turned toward Washington and the Senate impeachment trial, I would like to briefly turn

the nation's eyes away from Washington and toward the economic catastrophe that is devastating our family farmers.

Prices are falling at alarming rates, and family farms are perishing, as rural America faces its worst crisis since the Great Depression. And to some, it may appear as though Nero is fiddling while Rome burns.

So I want to assure my constituents—and indeed all family farmers across our great nation—that while Congress spends its time deciding the fate of the President, some members have not lost sight of their daily struggle to make ends meet, and their fate.

On Tuesday, along with Minority Leader Daschle and several other farm state Democratic Senators, we introduced the Agricultural Safety Net and Market Competitiveness Act of 1999. With this legislation we intend to restore an economic safety net to producers and rural communities so that they can remain vital during these times of economic hardship. As well, we proposed ways in which we can revitalize markets—both domestic and abroad—so that all American producers have a fair shot to compete in the marketplace. We also introduced a bill, S. 30, to offset extreme losses to our producers resulting from severe economic and weather-related events.

I want my constituents and all family farmers to know that I will welcome the day when we can turn our attentions toward doing the business of the American people, and more specifically American farmers.

In the January 18, 1999 edition of the Lincoln Journal Star, farm journalist Alan Guebert wrote a thought provoking piece describing 10 ways in which the average American and American farmer can help regain the power they have lost and continue to lose during this economic catastrophe.

I urge my colleagues to take a moment to read this very important article, and I ask that Mr. Guebert's article be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows.

[From the Lincoln Journal Star, January 18, 1999]

(By Alan Guebert)

In the nearly 100 farmer calls, letters, e-mails and faxes to this office in the first two weeks of 1999, the central theme in most was the same: farmer powerlessness.

Many correspondents cited farmers' dwindling share of the retail food dollar as evidence of their growing powerlessness. Others likened supersized, globalized businesses—packers and grain companies being the favored targets—to power-taking, farmer-breaking, peasant-making monsters. And still other suggested "free, but not fair trade" drains them of market power.

Despite the woe-filled times, farmers are not powerless. There are many things all can do individually to claim, or reclaim, the power they feel has been vacuumed from them. Here's a list of 10 actions farmers or ranchers can take to be empowered:

1. Get informed. If information is power—and it is—the inverse must be that ignorance